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NORTH STAR

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P. A. Unemployed Hold Meeting

DELEGATES TO BE SENT TO CONVENTION

Prince Albert, April 7.—A meeting of the local unit of the Saskatchewan Union of Unemployed was held today to consider the proposal for cash relief.

It was stated that the Retail Merchants' Association was in favor of the proposal and that this body had a signed petition to the effect that relief workers should receive cash relief at the rate of 35 cents per hour.

In view of the Saskatchewan Union of Unemployed having set a minimum wage for relief work at 40 cents per hour, it was decided that this meeting assembled would demand of the Prince Albert city council that all relief work be paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour instead of 35 cents as hitherto demanded.

A demand also was to be presented to the relief board, "That in the event the relief board would send recipients of relief to the Prince Albert National Park that it be voluntary and not compulsory.

The general feeling of the meet-

ing was that the Provincial and Federal Governments should assume full responsibility for relief.

In view of a provincial convention of the Saskatchewan Union of Unemployed to be held in Regina, April 14th, Mrs. C. T. Anderson was elected to attend, as delegate from the local unit.

Munition Makers Protected Whilst People Are Killed

The following incident described in "Arms and Men" is very enlightening today. The Briey basin before the war, supplied France with 70 per cent of her iron ore. It was captured by the Germans without any damage being done to the mines or smelters and thereafter became an important source of supply for the German munition makers.

Although the Briey basin was within the range of the French second army guns in 1916 at the battle of Verdun it was a forbidden target.

The French headquarters explained that if Briey was bombarded, the Germans would then bombard Dombasli, whose mines were supplying the French.

If both smelters had been levelled possibly the war would have ended sooner. This statement has been corroborated by Mr. Flandin, present premier of France.

Live Stock Marketing Board

The Provisional Live Stock Marketing Board held a three day session in Regina during the latter part of the month. The board now consists of nineteen members, two representing the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, having been added at this meeting, viz: D. M. Wylie, Maple Creek and J. B. Lindner, Battle Creek. A new committee was set up also, to be known as the Organization Committee, to have complete charge of publicity as well. It consists of Messrs. Roblin of Govan, Gilchrist of Maple Creek, Wylie of Maple Creek, Farr of Tisdale and Tysdal of Briercrest. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a resolution expressing appreciation of the action of the Hon. J. G. Taggart, minister of agriculture, with reference to the assistance he has given in connection with the work of the Provincial Committee through its organization stages.

In peace time Canada's militia costs over \$4,000,000; mostly brass hats.

—Hansard

To Visit Prince Albert



George H. Williams, M.L.A., Leader of the Saskatchewan Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, who is addressing meetings in the Prince Albert constituency this week.

\$24,000 - 6 1-2 Per Cent Relief Debentures

Prince Albert, April 8.—To defray the cost of relief for 1934, the city council passed a by-law authorising the issuing of debentures at 6 1-2 per cent interest, payable in ten annual instalments of \$3338.51 each. The money will be used to repay the bank.

The levy will be on all the rateable property in the city.

In all \$33,385.10 the taxpayers must pay to retire the above loan.

B.C. Relief Camp Strike Under Way

VANCOUVER, April 5.—B.C.'s National Defence camps erupted this week and several hundred men answered the call of the Relief Camp Workers Union for a walk out in protest against military rule of the D.N.D. Work in all camps was reported suspended first day of the strike, April 4th and men from all over the province were marching, hitchhiking and box carrying their way to Vancouver.

The strike is a direct result of failure of the Provincial government to implement promises made camp strikers last December when they invaded the Coast city demanding abolition of the "black-list" system by which camp inmates complaining of conditions may be discriminated against and in some cases evicted by petty camp officials.

When a man is evicted from one camp he must, to get back to another, assume a false name which endangers a two year jail sentence for obtaining relief under false pretences.

The men now on strike demand institution of work and wages in the camps at the rate of 50 cents per hour for unskilled and union rates for skilled labor. They want also compensation act coverage for camp workers; removal of the National Defence Department control; recognition of camp committees and the right to vote.

Two days prior to the B.C. camp walkout the government acted to set up an investigation board to probe camp conditions. This came too late to avert the strike.

Two hundred men were in Vancouver Thursday morning and at least a thousand others are expected to follow.

Two Million On Relief In Canada

GOVERNMENT DARE NOT GIVE FACTS

TORONTO, March 31.—E. J. Garland speaking to a crowded C.C.F. rally in Massey Hall today stated that two million Canadians are now on relief. This was the information given out at the recent mayors' conference in Montreal.

Mr. Garland declared "Seventeen per cent of the population of the municipalities are on relief." He said, "There is no government department that will give accurate figures of the total on direct relief. It is stated at 1,300,000. They are afraid to make it public."

MILK BY-LAW DESCRIBED AS ARBITRARY AND UNREASONABLE

Prince Albert, April 8.—Charges that the proposed milk by-law was arbitrary and unreasonable and framed primarily to compel the raw milk dealers to go to the pasteurizing plants or go out of business were made at the city council meeting here tonight by Ald. Musk. Much objection was taken to clauses in the by-law by the other aldermen.

WAR TO END WARS

TORONTO, March 31.—Does Canada desire the peace which the C.C.F. offers or another war which the capitalistic system offers, declared E. J. Garland recently to a crowded meeting in Massey Hall. The last war was to be one to make the world safe for democracy and be a war to end all wars. Canadians, enlisted with a smile, believing the promises to be true. "Canada has broken its promise to the returned men. I appeal to every citizen to join the C.C.F. which intend to fight against the other political parties which stand for a system that makes war possible. The nations of the world are today spending nearly five billion dollars a year getting ready for another war," declared Mr. Garland.

Use of Stool-Pigeons To Be Investigated

OTTAWA, April 6.—Investigations into the use of spotters and stool-pigeons by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in British Columbia will be carried out by the Dominion Government, it was announced in the House of Commons by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of justice.

Charges were made by Thomas Reid (Lib. New Westminster) that the R.C.M.P. employed two men, namely Herbert Handley and Eddie Kemp, who were thoroughly despicable characters. They were in the habit of planting smuggled liquor, cigarettes and a radio on unsuspecting merchants and then bringing about their arrest, splitting the fines.

Handley, it was stated, was wanted by Australian police, while he was employed by the R.C.M.P. He was dismissed when his past record was learned.

Minister of Justice Hugh Guthrie admitted the wrong and stated that he would investigate although it was difficult to detect law violators without the use of under-cover men. He asked for names of any men known to be such, which Thomas Reid promised to supply.

HIGHER PROFITS

MONTREAL, March 20.—Net profits of \$2,026,40 compared with \$646,074 in 1933 and \$217,426 in 1932 are shown in the 1934 financial statement of the Steel Company of Canada, released here yesterday. Earnings on the total outstanding preferred and ordinary stock were equivalent to \$2.81 per share as against 93 cents in 1933 and 30 cents in 1932.

NEWS BRIEFS

PARIS, April 6.—Sixty thousand soldiers belonging to the class which is to leave the army April 13 will be retained until July 14, according to a ministerial council decision. This will swell the regular army in France to 350,000.

BASEL, Switzerland, Berthold Jacob, German newspaperman, claimed to have been kidnapped from Switzerland by German Nazi agents and secretly rushed across the border into Germany for trial on charges of high treason against the fatherland, is almost certain to be beheaded, it was reported here today. Germany will not submit the case to arbitration.

CALGARY, April 6.—Charges that improper food in a relief camp had killed a camp inmate were made before a meeting of United Workers Council here by Mayor William Knight of Blairmore, Alta. He demanded an investigation.

MILAN, Italy, March 29.—Profiteers of the Great War in Italy will be stood up against the wall and shot, according to Premier Mussolini's newspaper, "Popolo D'Italia."

The paper further stated that those who decided to launch themselves in wicked war undertakings are mistaken if they think there is any possibility today of making greedy profits as in the past.

OTTAWA, March 28.—There were 307 persons in Canada last year who had yearly incomes of \$50,000 or more, according to income tax returns as revealed in the House of Commons last week by Finance Minister E. N. Rhodes answering a question by H. E. Spencer, (U.F.A., Battle River).

Those who paid tax on incomes from \$20,000 to \$50,000 last year totalled 1595, while incomes from \$30,000 to \$20,000 numbered 62,532.

Total income tax collected last year was \$61,399,171.

P.A. Unemployed Demand Decision In One Week

PRINCE ALBERT, April 8.—A deputation from the Union of Unemployed of Saskatchewan, Prince Albert branch, waited upon the council and read a communication.

The spokesman, Mr. Barnes, stated "he had not been able to get the letter in earlier." It was not on the agenda.

To the remark that it was in connection with previous correspondence, the chairman declared "that has already been dealt with as you would see by reports in the paper" to which Mr. Barnes replied, "we do not take any reports from the paper."

The demand went on to declare that future relief be in lawful money of Canada.

They request forty cents per hour.

Also that any persons sent to the National Park be those who have volunteered only.

The council were given one week in which to reply. Communication filed.

Would Have Editorials Signed Says Simpson

GALT, Ont., April 7 — Mayor James Simpson, C.C.F. mayor of Toronto, speaking before the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation forum here today stated that if he were in a position to legislate laws, he would compel all editors to sign their names to editorials in their papers.

His Worship further stated that if some of the men who write editorials which discredited public men were as well known as those whom they attack, their opinions would then not be taken by the public as "worth two cents."

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BLASTING A WAY TO THE WORLD'S MARKETS

A way to the world's market requires no blasting. We could have a market for our surplus goods today if we decided that we would exchange goods for an equivalent in goods.

First of all let us see if the people of Canada have any surplus goods to sell on the world's market or have the goods which the people of Canada produced passed out their hands and into the hands of private owners and speculators. Is it the people of Canada who want a market for surplus goods or is it the speculators and private owners who require a market?

Private owners and speculators cannot take goods in exchange for the surplus goods they have on hand because these goods which they have to dispose of are goods left on their hands after the purchasing power of the people of Canada has been spent.

They cannot take goods for goods because there is no way in which the people of Canada can buy them, therefore they strive to maintain what they call a "favorable balance of trade" which means they will ship out of Canada more than they bring in.

If goods were produced for use instead of for profit, the people of Canada through their elected representatives and certain planning and executive commissions selected by them, would put into the pockets of the people a sufficient volume of purchasing power to enable them to buy back the goods they have produced as a nation and any surplus goods beyond the capacity of Canadian people to consume could then be exchanged on the world's markets for the surplus goods of other countries and the Canadian people would have the money to buy them.

Anything short of this method is but a temporary experiment.

As long as the people of Canada, who produce goods, can be pried loose from those goods by private owners and speculators the need for a "favorable balance" of trade will be with us making it necessary for governments to make laws protecting the special privileged few.

Wake up! Decide at once whether it is the people of Canada: the majority of the people: or if it is the few who are enjoying and constantly multiply-

ing the special benefits which result from legislation protecting a specially favored class.

The governments of Canada are still democratic governments and can be made to work in the interest of the majority of the people of Canada. It is to our advantage to make them work in our interest and if we are too inert and too indifferent to do this for goodness' sake let us stop howling about the rich oppressing us.

The rich oppress us simply because we acquiesce in a system which gives them the power to oppress us and control our lives.

We can change this and stop oppression and exploitation just as soon as we decide to give our elected representatives in the government a mandate to abolish all forms of private ownership of the resources of Canada upon which we depend for our existence.

This is the only way in which we can blast a way to markets.

PEACE OR WAR

Wars do not just happen. Conditions are brought about that appear to the parties concerned they are imperative. Today the nations of the world are engaged in a war; a money war is on in full force.

In the capitals of the world money experts are maneuvering their currencies, the battle is growing in intensity.

Only the events that transpire give us an inkling of what is going on in private, we however can clearly see the trend. The decline of the British pound recently, the United States supreme court decision on the gold clause, rumors the U.S.A. will still further devalue the currency, suggestions being made even to as low a level as 50c, all are stages in the great scheme.

Britain set up a gigantic stabilization fund, estimated to be around one billion dollars, to support its currency.

The United States fund is understood to be around two billion dollars.

These funds are intended to assist their respective governments to jockey their currencies into a favorable position for world trade.

The governments may and do so at times, use these funds for speculation in buying and selling other currencies. Under our present system each nation's aim is to get into as favorable a position as possible for its exporters to sell its products as cheaply to other countries as possible in competition.

This is what happened at the time of the recent U.S.A. gold decision and Britain was then in the most favorable position it had been in since 1933, when the pound reached the low level of \$3.50.

U.S.A. trade is declining in South America and the Far East. British trade is declining as against Japanese in India and Africa. It remains for the industrialists of their respective countries to pull the strings that will devalue their currency. This can be done several times, each time causing more antagonism. Ultimately the only result of our production for profit and retaining and gaining new markets is "WAR," in which the unsuspecting victims are the common people.

Money Power In Canada

Contributed by the Bureau of Social Research, Ottawa.

THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN HAPPINESS

The promotion of human happiness is, or should be, the aim of every economic activity, yet, strange to say, this fundamental element in human relations has, apparently, no place in the philosophy of financiers and industrialists. These men, obsessed as they are with the making of profits, habitually ignore the circumstances under which those profits are made, and any improvements which have been brought about to ameliorate the conditions of the wage earners, have been forced upon them by the wage earners themselves. Orthodox economists have said that the purpose of economic activity is to secure the maximum production of economic wealth, but if this production is (and it always has been) for the benefit of a comparatively small portion of the population, and is obtained at the expense of the long-suffering masses, it does not achieve its primary purpose, which is the happiness of the greatest possible number.

Work, in itself, is a good not an evil; mankind would be miserable without it. But, to be a good, it must be performed under congenial conditions. This does not mean to say that there are no unpleasant jobs to be done, for under any form of society, it would be plainly impossible to make every form of work equally congenial. It is, however, quite possible to make up for the unpleasantness of certain forms of work by shorter hours and increased remuneration. The whole system of employment, at the present time, is illogical. The so-called "white collar" jobs are, generally speaking, performed under congenial conditions, in well-heated and ventilated offices, reasonable hours of work, plenty of time for lunch, and an average rate of pay considerably in excess of outside workers. As a matter of fact, according to the Financial Post Year Book, the average rate of pay for bookkeepers throughout Canada is more than twice that of the average laborer, who works longer hours, is exposed to the cold of winter and the heat of summer, eats his cold lunch, probably consisting of a couple of sandwiches, without leaving the place where he is working, and in addition to all these discomforts, lives on a back street under mean and depressing conditions. It is not suggested that the office workers should be reduced to the laborer's standard of living, but that the conditions under which laborers work should be brought up to a higher standard and that they should receive additional compensation to make up for the necessary discomforts which they are obliged to undergo.

It should, therefore, be the aim of the economic system, not merely to create as much wealth as possible, but to create it under conditions, which will make as much as possible for happiness with a minimum of fatigue, disgust and sheer monotony. We have to look at the world economic system from three distinct points of view. How far does the system as it now exists provide for a sufficiency of the things we need? How far does it give men adequate leisure? And how far does it make for happiness and well-being in work as well as in the use of leisure?

That the necessity of a certain amount of leisure is not a new development of modern times, but was recognized thousands of years ago, is well shown in the following quotations from the 38th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, one of the books of the Apocrypha:

"The wisdom of a learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure: and he that hath little business shall become wise.

How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plow, and that glorieth in the goad that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labors, whose talk is of bullocks?

The smith also sitting by the anvil, and considering the iron-work, the vapour of the fire wast-

eth his flesh; the noise of the hammer and the anvil is ever in his ears, and his eyes look still upon the pattern of the thing that he maketh.

Without these cannot a city be inhabited; and they shall not dwell where they will, no go up and down.

They shall not be sought for in public counsel, nor sit high in the congregation; they shall not sit on the judges' seat, nor understand the sentence of judgment; they cannot declare justice and judgment; and they shall not be found where parables are spoken. BUT THEY WILL MAINTAIN THE STATE OF THE WORLD, AND ALL THEIR DESIRE IS IN THE WORK OF THEIR CRAFT."

Can we, in this year of our Lord 1935, make any change in this startling description of the wage-earners' place in our economic life? Only this: that the "work of their craft" does not, and should not, satisfy all the physical and mental requirements of the modern worker. There are so many good uses to which leisure can be put that everyone should be given ample opportunity for recreation and for study apart from the monotonous routine of their daily work.

As is clearly shown in the above quotations, workers who are occupied during the greater part of the day, have little or no opportunity to acquire such knowledge as is necessary to take an intelligent interest in the business of the nation. This, of course, has been an excellent state of affairs for those who have assumed authority, who though few in number and by reason of the knowledge which they have acquired as a result of their not being tied down to routine tasks, are "sought for in public counsel, and sit high in the congregation."

Thinking and routine tasks do not go together. The human mind is so constituted that it can effectively do only one thing at a time, and if the employers could have succeeded in preventing the workers from thinking by keeping their noses to the grindstone for long hours day by day, the world would not be suffering from its present unrest. One of the most important effects of the depression has been the fact that millions of men and women have been freed from the monotony of daily toil, and have used their enforced leisure to think and study with the vast majority, unused to this novel form of mental exercise, thinking and studying has been somewhat crude and unmethodical, and consequently ineffective. A great deal of this thinking has been based on personal experience and hearsay, rather than a systematic study of the fundamental causes which have brought about an economic and social condition which appears to bring wealth, comfort and happiness to a few, while the vast majority are obliged to live in want, discomfort and misery.

Crude and methodical as the thinking of the unemployed may have been up to the present, it is rapidly giving way to clearer understanding of the issues involved. The result will be apparent in the ever-increasing demand for a new social and economic order which will inevitably replace an outworn system which was based on ignorance and exploitation. Each day of the depression represents a gain for the wage-earner and the unemployed, for it impresses upon him a better knowledge and understanding of what he must do to secure for himself a higher standard of living, more congenial working conditions and shorter working hours. This last will naturally result in more leisure time in which to enjoy those things which make life worth living, and which science and industry now produce in such great abundance. It is only through the active co-operation of all workers, "white collar" or otherwise, that the dawn of this new era will be accomplished, and with private profit abolished, the aim of every economic activity will be the promotion of human happiness.

ENTIRE ABANDONMENT OF CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM ONLY HOPE FOR SOCIETY

(Conclusion)

A Great Emergency

"The condition of these older men and women constitutes a great tragedy but the condition of our young people constitutes a great emergency. The remedy is NOW. We must face the problem today before it is too late. We faced an emergency before in 1917 when the guns of Germany had nearly won the war. Lloyd George in his memoirs tells us of how a French general posted machine guns behind his men at Verdun in order to keep them from turning back. Germany was building submarines faster than we could sink them. If Germany had won that war they would have done precisely the same to us as we did to her.

Germany was stripped of her colonies. She lost many of her proud merchant ships and fine railway coaches. She was called upon to pay sums that were impossible for her to pay.

"What did our government do when we faced that crisis in 1917? They said they had the right under the constitution to take over the bodies of their men in defence of our mines, our ships, our railroads, our wheat fields, our possessions, our money. The government said 'Young John Jones you will go to war and for your services we will pay you \$1.10 a day. When the war against Germany is over then we will make compensation.'

Take Over Wealth

"When ships, mines and money were at stake and a great emergency arose they took the bodies of our youth. Today the bodies and souls of young Canada are at stake and I would do to the big shots just what they did to the youth of Canada back in 1917. I would take over the mines, the ships, the money and possessions in defence of youth. I would say to those few men who virtually control all our wealth: 'We're going to organize your wealth for public good. We will do much more for you, however, than you did for the boys in 1917. We will leave you sufficient for a good living and your lives will not be in danger. When the war against poverty is over we'll then consider what compensation you'll receive.' What was sauce for the human goose in 1917 is sauce for the gander of commerce in 1935.

"I have addressed meetings all over Eastern Canada in recent weeks. The Mail and Empire, a Conservative paper in Tory Toronto on the day following my meeting in Massey Hall said I was accorded an unprecedented ovation. I tell you, my friends, our people are ready for the change. all we need is to get together and we can snap our fingers at the big financial interests. In Canada today every improvement that is made is used to enhance the wealth of 157 men. If you have not read the little booklet, 'Who Owns Canada?' I urge you to do so. It will explain to you how 157 men, mostly the directors of our banks, practically control the wealth of Canada.

"The other day while I was in Ottawa a statistician told me that if \$100,000 was to be divided among one hundred people in Canada according to the present distribution of wealth in this Dominion \$58.97 would be owned by one man; 22 men would control \$1.62 each, and 77 men would have 7c apiece. Can concentration go much farther? 'They ask us: well, if you took things over, who would run the country?' Sir Herbert Holt doesn't operate the things of which he is the head. All he does

is to lay down the policy. He hires the best brains in the Dominion. To these men who know their work he leaves the carrying out of his policy. Don't you think that the Dominion of Canada could engage the same type of men to carry out its policy? Don't you think these clever people would rather work to bring joy and happiness to the great masses of our Canadian people than wealth for just a few?"

Graft

Mr. Coldwell then went on to explain how unfortunate it was when grafting developed within any system. Should a printer be a member of a council and be promised certain printing orders provided he used his influence for some large corporation or individual, then that was graft. Graft has developed in Sir John A. MacDonald's government when the railroads were built. Graft had sent the Liberal Party into 'the Valley of Humiliation' over Beauharnois. Just so long as the capitalist system maintains, there will be graft. The C.C.F. system, he said, would do away with graft.

Canada needed to be flooded with goods. Only one farm house out of seventy-four has any water service other than an outside well, and only one farmhouse in eighty-five had a modern toilet and bathroom accommodation. And yet the people who inhabit the prairies have produced more wealth in a shorter period of time than any other group in the world.

Where the Money Went

"Where has the money gone" was a question frequently asked. On his recent visit to the east when he looked down on the skyscrapers from Mount Royal in Montreal and examined the Royal York in Toronto, the greatest hotel within the British Empire, and saw the Bank of Commerce building, the highest of them all, he realized where some of the money had gone. Were one to examine the ledger sheets of the great financial institutions it would not be difficult to realize who had the wealth. And yet it was the people who today inhabit the wind-swept shacks of the prairies who produced a great deal of the wealth which has been taken out of circulation.

"How will you distribute the goods and where will the money come from, were questions the C.C.F. were asked. Money is just a medium of exchange—a set of tokens. Money was invented to make it easier for a man to trade a cow for a pair of stockings or a horse for a suit of clothes. Money can be made of anything. In the United States not so long ago they were using wood for money. In the south sea isles they use shells. In Canada we use paper where once gold was mostly used. I have been in Canada for twenty-five years and I have never been paid in anything but paper. At one time you could demand gold for a bill but they passed an act forbidding banks to pay gold. Even if they were allowed to pay gold you would receive only 40 cents worth of gold for a dollar bill.

Socialize System

"We propose to socialize our banking system and business structure. We would make money available in ratio to the amount of goods available for distribution. As our productive efficiency increases so shall there be in the hands of our people more tokens to buy these goods. Today we have piles of goods and insufficient tokens with which to buy them. Isn't it an absurd and ridiculous situation?"

"The statement 'you can't do this unless the whole world does it' has been disproved, he stated. Sweden is doing things. Russia is doing things and other countries are doing things.

The speaker stated that "wider and freer markets" would be the cry of the Liberal party at the next election as it was in all former elections. Results, should the Liberal party be elected, would be just the same as they were after other elections. The C.C.F. held that absolute free trade was the only solution.

The C.C.F. does not believe in bringing changes as they were brought about in Russia. "One reason I am on the platform today," said Mr. Coldwell, "is that I do not want my boy or girl to tread the path of the young Russians from 1917 to 1924. We can use the democratic instruments at hand to bring about the changes. But the Holts and Gordons are forcing the people to think of other methods.

International Trade

The speaker stated that there must be trade between nations. "There is only one way it can be done. When we are prepared to trade our goods for the manufactured goods of the other countries it can be arranged. Russia has seen this. She has traded lumber and salmon, etc. for British goods. She has traded with many nations. But in Canada we turned down her offer to trade oil for cattle. We could not use the terrible Russian oil nor send out good cattle to an un-Christian country. At the same time, as it was the Christmas season, Canadians were sucking Japanese oranges and the encyclopedia tells us Japan is a heathen country. There is a reason why the deal did not go through. The Standard Oil company of New Jersey, which is the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, did not want Canada to buy Russian oil and that ended any chance for the agreement.

Denounces War

Mr. Coldwell closed his address with a strong denunciation of war and those who make war. "There are those," he said, "who profit from war. We have been close to war several times in recent years and will be close again. If there is war, the youth will be told 'your King and country needs you. Your King does not need you. He is a gentle, kindly little man and no one will want to hurt him. Your country does not need you to die on a foreign field. The House of Holt and the House of Gordon in Canada and the House of Rothschild across the ocean need our youth. The C.C.F. whether in or out of office, will oppose the sending of one Canadian youth for sacrifice to the god of war on a foreign field. The youth shall not be fodder for a foreign gun.

Here Mr. Coldwell stopped to give examples to prove this contention that war was the work of capitalists, the most glaring of which was his reference to Sir Basil Zaharoff. This man was appointed unofficially by Britain in 1917 to see if he could negotiate peace between the Allies and Germany. After interviewing the Germans he came back and told the British ambassador at Paris that Germany would fight to the last ditch and it is understood that when he interviewed the Germans he told them Britain was going to fight to the last man. Men in the audience, he stated, no doubt still had nickle-plated shrapnel within their bodies which was fired at them from German guns. These men should realize that that shrapnel fired from German guns came from Canada. The International Nickle Company sold it to the United States. The United States sold it to Holland and Holland in turn sold it to Germany. War was simply the result of a vicious circle.

"I hope the youth of our land will remain true to the principle of the Founder of Christianity at Whose birth the angels sang 'Peace on earth; goodwill to men'" said Mr. Coldwell. "Who the night He was betrayed, turned to His apostle Peter and rebuked him, saying: 'Put up thy sword within its sheath. He that draweth the sword, shall perish by the sword.'

"The C.C.F. stands four-square against war. End capitalism and you end war. I'm not pessimistic

Junior U.F.C. Lodge Notes

Muirland.—The Muirland Junior Lodge at a recent meeting discussed the subject of motion pictures, with special reference to the regulations requiring the provision of two exits and an adequate number of fire extinguishers in any building before motion picture films may be exhibited in them. The members contended that these requirements deprived many young people as well as adults, of the pleasure in seeing motion pictures, and it was decided to send a resolution to Hon. J. M. Uhrich, minister of public health, requesting that the legislation be amended as soon as possible.

Melrose. — The Melrose Junior Lodge is considering the sending of a delegation to the approaching Junior Assembly at Saskatchewan University; also the sending of a donation, if possible, to the Cancer Fund.

A START FOR THE U.F.C. RADIO FUND

Strawberry Local Lodge has the honor of starting off the U.F.C. Radio Fund with a contribution of \$2.50. What is better still, the members indicated their desire to send more when they were able to estimate the amount needed for the expenses of the delegates to the annual convention, etc. Who will be the next?

nor gloomy. I'm more optimistic today than ever. I've just returned from the East where I spoke with groups at three universities—the University of Toronto, McGill and Western University. More students are seeing the light. At these universities I talked with intellectual leaders and I know what they're thinking and in their eyes I saw their understanding. Their understanding appeared like gleams of sunshine through the clouds. If you and I only have the faith and the will to do then the dark clouds shall soon roll away and we shall live to bask in the sunshine of a finer and better day than the world has ever known."

Many questions were asked of Mr. Coldwell at the conclusion of his address which the C.C.F. leader answered to the satisfaction of his questioners.

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Parliament From The Gallery

By Grace MacInnis

The most noticeable thing about the House of Commons just now is that it appears to be waiting for something. The Conservative Government is obviously waiting for Mr. Bennett to get better and resume his place in the Prime Minister's seat. The Liberal Opposition are like relatives gathered about the bedside of a rich uncle (in this case the Conservative Government) waiting for the inheritance. And the little C.C.F. group is still waiting for something to be done for both farmers and industrial workers. There is talk of giving Parliament a six weeks recess at Easter time. Mr. Bennett is going over to the Silver Jubilee celebration in England and without Mr. Bennett the Government seems rather lost. Then, too, the Price Spreads and Mass Buying Commission's report is not yet ready for presentation. Meanwhile, the House of Commons continues to drag along rather lifelessly.

Discussion on the budget has been reminiscent of the debate several sessions ago on the question of a tariff on corn coming into Canada from the United States. On that occasion, Liberal members opposed the tariff, claiming that the chickens of farmers in their various constituencies needed corn and consequently lower tariffs. Conservative members found, on the contrary, that the chickens in their constituencies loyally preferred Canadian wheat and protection!

For Liberal members the budget this session is the final proof of the inadequacy of Conservative policies and of the need of an election at the earliest possible moment. Conservative members see in the current balance sheet

incontrovertible evidence of the genius of what Mr. Stitt from Manitoba referred to as "the party of reform" under the leadership of "Sir Richard Bedford Bennett." Mr. Stitt's speech was made on April 1st, but he appeared to be much in earnest in knighting the Prime Minister.

Speaking for the C.C.F. group Mr. Irvine could not see that returning the Liberals to power would have any appreciable effect in solving the only problem of magnitude—the problem of distributing the abundance which our natural resources, our skilled mechanics and our technical equipment make possible to our people.

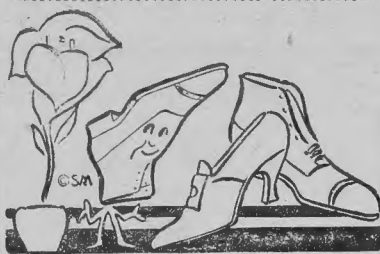
WHO GETS CANADA'S WEALTH?

There are more than ten million people in Canada. According to information asked for and received by Mr. Spencer, only 203,957 individuals paid income tax for the year ending March 31, 1934. This means that less than 3 percent of the population are wealthy enough to be taxed. 307 people paid taxes on incomes of \$50,000 and over.

What about the farmer? According to census figures, Mr. Woodsworth calculates that if deductions such as the cost of repairs and improvements and labor and interest on debts were made from the net value of agricultural products in Canada, the average income per farm in 1930 would be slightly less than \$700. This figure would include both cash income and the value of the product raised on the farm for consumption by the farm population.

How about other groups in the community? According to 1931 figures, 2,713,000 persons, male and female, in receipt of income, received \$31,111,000,000. A quarter of this total income goes to people getting less than \$1,000 a year—just over half the population of these groups. The Department of Labor estimates that it takes from \$800 to \$1000 to provide a family with food and housing alone. On this basis a family would require from \$1200 to \$1500 to meet the minimum requirements of a decent standard of living.

In his budget speech Mr. Woodsworth insisted:



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E. A. Peterson, Eldred, Sask.

ORGANIZING ONTARIO'S YOUTH FOR SOCIALISM

By Felix Lazarus

Prov. Organizer, Ontario C.C.Y.M., Member Provincial Executive

Organizing like everything else under the sun can be reduced to a science. An experienced or a good organizer can say almost to a nicety what should or should not be done in a given situation, or what methods should or should not be used in organizing in a given community. It is true, of course, that in organizing the exactness of its scientific method is open to modification, owing to the presence of the human element. But I believe it is safe to say that, with one eye on these inevitable, though unpredictable, modifications, one can develop from experience a certain methodology which could serve as a guide to other less experienced organizers.

In brief, that is the main object of this series of articles; to set down or relate the methods used by the Ontario CCYM (CCF Youth Movement) in organizing that province. We had to experiment; in many cases, without success. Whether we have been or will be successful in the province as a whole is, of course, still open to question. It is a thing which only time, and a lot of it, can tell. But we have met with a fair degree of success in the districts we have tried to organize, and we believe we should transfer such knowledge as we have gleaned to other provinces and to other organizers in this province of Ontario.

We realize that people, and especially young people, are reluctant to learn from the experience of others, but, nevertheless, even if our articles will do a minimum of good, the effort will have been

"The great fortunes in this country have not been made.... by the sweat of one's brow. The great fortunes in this country have been made because certain people were granted special privileges."

"The Two Gravest Menaces"

Mr. Pickel, eastern Conservative member, sees as the "two greatest menaces" today, automobiles and lack of discipline among the youth. This lack of discipline was leading to trouble among the young men in the relief camps. Apparently a good home background these days ought to teach young people the rudiments of docility in relief camps. Here is a paragraph from Mr. Pickel:

"There is absolutely no more home life, absolutely none. There may be individual exceptions, but as a general rule there is no more home life. The children come and go as they please. If you tell them to get they will haw, and if you tell them to go east they will go west. They think of nothing but sport, dancing, and social gatherings.... How are we going to get at these people, these future rulers of this country?"

I do not know how we are going to discipline them; to my mind that is certainly a serious question.... Where are they going? You can do nothing with them. I hope someone will evolve some scheme by which they may be brought to their senses."

One of the stock objections to socialism is, or at least, used to be, that it would break up the home. It was useless even to try to tell these champions of the profit system that the inevitable development of that system would break up the home. And now we have the frank admission that there is no more home life. Young people pleasure-mad? Well, our present economic system has deprived them of any chance to contribute to the useful life of the community. What wonder, then, if they turn for relief from futility to sports and social gatherings! Why worry so much about discipline? Why not give young people a chance to do something worth while? To do so would mean laying hands on the special privileges of the few. Which is it better to save—special privilege or youth?

well spent.

There is a widespread belief in the Labor Movement that organizing is easy. This is true, so far as organizing is concerned, but successful organizing is quite another matter. In the first place, the perfect organizer should be diplomatic, tactful and firm, at the same time. The Socialist organizer, especially, must be ready to use any and all methods of transportation but must, nevertheless, present a neat appearance. He must also be a good judge of people, as well as a fairly good speaker. He must be able to attend to the details as well as to the general outlines of a plan. He must know his Socialism thoroughly. That is, of course, the perfect organizer. But then, none of us are perfect. It is sufficient for us ordinary mortals to strike a happy minimum of all these, or some of these, qualifications.

There are two qualifications, however, upon which we must insist. They are: a fairly thorough knowledge of Socialism, which I've already mentioned, and above all, a sincere belief in, and the burning desire to spread, the ideas of Socialism. Without a knowledge of Socialism, organizing may be good organizing, but it won't be SOCIALIST organizing. Without sincerity and a burning desire to spread our ideas, these obstacles which inevitably block the way of Socialist organizers will be impossible to overcome.

The cardinal point, then, in the make up of a successful Socialist organizer is this realization of the need for organization. It is not enough, though, that it be merely a belief in the logic or justice of Socialism. It must be more than that. It must be the most important thing that the organizer is doing. Everything else should be sub-ordinate and secondary to it. It must be the intensity of fanaticism, without its blindness.

Some will say, that is going a little too far. But the need is so great! With war looming and civilization crumbling, can anything but speed suffice? With our youth turning sour and reckless with frustration, can there be such a thing as reaching them too soon? And reach them we must!

After all, we are but a people's movement. The money, press and radio are in the hands of the very ones whom we are fighting. We have nothing but our enthusiasm to keep us going. — Let us use it!

What Socialists, of no matter what hair-splitting sect, can deny that great need is for organization?

Then let us get out and organize!

U.F.C. Secure Naturalization For Member

(U.F.C. Publicity Dept)

Two or three weeks ago we drew attention to the case of one of our members who had been granted naturalization, but who could not get his papers because his wife and family are still in the Old Country. The non-issue of the papers, however, had a further effect, as he was refused patent to his land on that account.

Owing to the manifest injustice of the case we took up the matter with F. R. McMillan, M.P., for Saskatoon, with a request that he would try to straighten the matter out. We are now in receipt of a letter from the Under Secretary of State advising us that in the special circumstance of the case, and seeing that our member has made a bona fide homestead entry, our application has been granted. A form of Oath of Allegiance is to be forwarded to him, and on its completion a certificate of naturalization will be issued.

Militarising The Nation

U.F.C. Publicity Dept)

There is no trade to which the organized farm movement of western Canada has been more definitely opposed than that of manufacturing soldiers, otherwise known as "Cadet Training," and the farmers' educational and protective association of Saskatchewan has been as outright in its opposition as any.

At the annual convention of 1928 a resolution was passed protesting against physical training in the schools of the province being in any way connected with the Department of Militia and Defence and urging that the provincial government would no longer allow such training to be carried on under the guidance of the federal department in question.

Cadets Not Asked For.

In reply to a letter which was forwarded to the Minister of National Defence enclosing a copy of the resolution, the minister stated that "No cadet training is carried on without the consent of the provincial authorities." On receipt of this reply, Mr. Thrasher, who was then secretary of the U.F.C., wrote Mr. Gardiner, at that time, as now, premier of the province, asking among other things when the Saskatchewan Government asked that cadet training should be provided for in its educational system? Mr. Gardiner's reply was that the government had never asked that such training should be provided for in its educational system. While this was no doubt perfectly correct, we shall have to make some further reference to it later.

Purpose of Strathcona Fund.

However, Mr. Gardiner's letter also gave full details as to the origin and purpose of the fund by which the cadet system was, and is, supported. The cadet system is supported by the Strathcona Trust Fund, which amounted in all to \$500,000. This was placed with the Dominion government, which pays, or at least did at that time,—interest at the rate of four percent, producing an income of \$20,000 per year. The Executive Council has its headquarters at Ottawa, with local committees in each province, and the income from the fund is divided among the provinces in proportion to their school population. In January 1909 Sir Frederick Borden, then minister of militia and defence at Ottawa, wrote to Hon. Walter Scott, minister of education for Saskatchewan, suggesting that he should include in the curriculum "a system of physical training for all pupils, to be followed, for boys of suitable age and physique, by elementary drill and rifle shooting, on the lines of the already existing and popular Cadet Corps." That the provincial department of education realised fully what the proposal meant is proved by the fact that "there was some fear that there would be some objection to the introduction of military training." This was brought to the attention of the Minister of Militia, and drew a reply which, among other things, stated: "It is not necessary that military drill should always be practised, although this is the higher form of training, and one which it is hoped the growing youths will all take part in."

Saskatchewan Falls Into Trap.

As a result of the correspondence, the provincial Department of Education agreed, among other things, to enforce more generally the practice of physical training as prescribed for public schools, and to adopt a system of physical training uniform with that of other provinces in Canada, also to encourage as far as possible the formation of cadet corps and the practice of rifle shooting among the boys of suitable age. The Department of Militia and Defence, on its part, agreed to provide competent instructors until the province could do so, and also "to provide a course of instruction, at or under the supervision of a Military School of Instruction, for male teachers, in order that those who so desire may qualify as Cadet Corps Instructors."

(Continued on page 5)

THE LETTER BOX

The North Star takes no responsibility for the views expressed. Letters must not exceed 400 words or they will be liable to be condensed or omitted.

April 6th, 1935-

The Editor:

One of our members has forwarded to me a copy of "The Furrow" of March 18, referring to an article entitled "Letters indicate how the F. S. bill is received."

On reading same I find the following: "Frank Eliason, secretary of the United Farmers of Canada, sends a letter in which he states that the U.F.C. has been striving for the last thirty years for the points contained in the bill. The last mentioned letter is good news for it should mean unqualified U. F.C. support".

This reference to my letter might give a wrong impression to the readers. Under date of February 13th I received a letter from one I. Birchard, requesting that we circularize our lodges urging support for the so-called F. S. Bill. I referred the matter to our U.F.C. Board and in replying to Mr. Birchard I stated that "it is interesting to note that every item in the bill has been dealt with by the U.F.C. organization from time to time during the past thirty years of its existence. There seems no good reason why there should be another farm organization in this province, particularly in these difficult times, when it seems to me that the farmers will do well if they are able to maintain one organization."

The Board of Directors instructed me not to send out the F.U.L. circular and a press statement re our stand towards the F.U.L. was issued by authority of the officials. I am acting on instructions from the Board and they receive their mandate from our annual convention so that the tirade against me by "The Furrow" in its April 1st issue is unwarranted.

As for their statement that some of the directors have resigned and others threatened to break away we have no information in the matter, but we well remember that a member of the U.F.C. board in 1929, who is now a leader in the F.U.L. Movement, stated that at a U.F.C. Board meeting when some of the members threatened to resign "this is the healthiest condition we have ever had 'n the U.F.C.' There is always a time in every organization when a shake-up is necessary and the U. F.C. will in my opinion always be able to handle these matters in a business like way.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Eliason,
Secretary, United Farmers of Canada, S.S. Ltd.

Kayville, Sask.

March 24th, 1935

The Editor:

In a recent letter printed in your newspaper I gave each of the three major political factions in Canada advice on how to win the coming general election. I would now like to give the exploited masses advice on how to win a higher standard of living for themselves.

A few voters have given me the impression that they are going to vote Liberal because they think the Liberals are going in anyway. If a large enough number of those in the exploited classes are ignorant enough to vote Liberal, then the Liberals are going in; but if they know what is good for them, then neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives (the servants of the capitalists, who pay for their election campaigns, etc.) are going in. There is no good reason to think that either of the old parties are going to win the coming election, except that the exploited classes are too ignorant to know what is good for them, especially in Western Canada.

The object of the intelligent exploited individual should be to do his share of the nation's work, such work to be divided equally among the mentally and physically able people of the nation, and in return for such labor, he should receive his share of the nation's

wealth (goods and services), such wealth to be equally divided among all the people of the nation.

In order to attain the above objective the present capitalistic or profit system must be discarded. The Liberals and Conservatives intend to uphold the present system at all costs. Poverty in the midst of plenty, and war (a direct product of competitive capitalism) do not cause them to abandon it.

The C.C.F. a federation of farmer, labor and socialist organizations, has as its main objective, (I quote the first clause in its Federal Policy): "The establishment of a planned, socialized, economic order, in order to make possible the most efficient development of the natural resources and the most equitable distribution of the national income."

The old parties are financed, owned and controlled by the large capitalists, and consequently they are forced to do the will of their masters, which is, to help make it possible for them to exploit the laboring class.

The choice is either Capitalism or Socialism. Capitalism can only benefit the capitalists. Socialism gives to each his share. Which will you have?

Yours sincerely,
Karl R. Jackle, Jr.
—xxx—

The Editor:

They write and talk so much about slums, I happened to find a place today. My heart ached when I saw the poor woman with her five children. First when I entered the yard I thought this could not be the place. There were two small shacks moved together with the stovepipe sticking out on the roof; most of the windows were broken, paper and boards being used instead. I drove around twice before I could believe anybody could live in there. This man eats his bread by the sweat of his brow, but some big money-changers get the fruit of his work. Now our preacher says we should go home and reform ourselves first.

All the isms would not help us any (meaning socialism and communism, as he calls it.)

Well, I say there is too much religion, but where is the great commandment our Lord has given: "Love thy neighbor?"

Imagine the poor children of such a home. They have to feel depression in their early childhood in a home where a rich man would not let his dog sleep.

The said family lost their land last year. This is a true story.

APPRECIATION

I think the North Star is a wonderful paper and would like to see it in every home. When I get mine read I pass it on.

—M.M.T., Chioiceland

Send me 2 dozen North Star subscription blanks by return mail.

—S.S., Fishing Lake

Would like to say that we like your paper immensely and consider it well worth the money for the insight it gives regarding what is going on. Here's hoping that your "Star" continues to shine brightly and that many more people will subscribe.

—R.G., Kelso, Sask

Enclosed please find 40c for three months subscription to your esteemed paper.

—O.J.H., Wynyard

Enclosed find 40c for renewal of my sub. for three months. Please see that I miss no numbers.

—A.G., Tuberosa

March 21, 1935—Fire at Kingston which the minister says cost something about \$5000.

—(Hansard)

Bacon Litter Competition

Under the joint auspices of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture arrangements have been completed for the Summer Bacon Litter Competition 1935. Saskatchewan is divided into five districts and \$200 is offered in prize money for each district. Fifteen prizes ranging from \$25 to \$5 are offered making seventy-five prizes for the province. A litter must be farrowed between March 1 and June 1, 1935 and entries must be made as soon as possible after the litter is born. The Live Stock Commissioner at Regina will be pleased to give interested parties complete information.

MILITARISING

(Continued from page 4)

The Department would also allow to male teachers who qualified "the same transport and allowances as are paid to officers of the militia," for similar attendance. Further, they would grant an annual bonus to such teachers who actually instructed cadet corps in advanced military drill and rifle shooting and would supply for the use of cadet corps, belts, ball-bags, a proportion of arms and ammunition, and drill books for more advanced training. Out of the sums provided by the Trust 16 per cent was to be paid for military drill, and 15 per cent for rifle shooting, making a total of 31 per cent of the grant. The stage was now set, and at the end of the 1927-28 school year there were in Saskatchewan 72 Cadet Corps in which 4553 boys were taking cadet corp training. Thus, ten years after the "War to End War", Canada was already preparing for another and possibly greater war.

Then came along the Great Depression and it seemed as though it were going to be the death of the Cadet Movement, as there were for a time no funds available for the training. Apparently, however, the evil was only postponed, for on March 20, two days before these words were written there came a news item from Regina, stating that Hon. J. W. Estey, the provincial minister of education, had announced the names of the provincial government's representatives on the Strathcona Trust Fund Committee, as follows: G. D. Ralston, principal of Regina Normal School; A. Chatwin, school inspector; Dr. J. D. Denny, superintendent of Regina Public Schools; and Dr. J. H. McKechnie, deputy minister of education. The item concluded with the words: "The Strathcona Trust Fund aims to promote physical training and military drill in the schools throughout Canada. The committee, which comprises members of the militia in addition to those named by the minister of education, has charge of the allotment of awards to the various schools in the province."

Not One Cadet Corp Wanted.

Once again we have what is much more than the skeleton of a body whose object is to militarise the nation. What are we going to do about it? What are our local lodges going to do about it? What will our teachers and labor bodies do about it? The time to act is now, before the Trust gets into thorough working order again. Mr. Gardiner was right when he said the provincial government had not asked that Cadet training should be provided, but the government of that time allowed the system to be foisted upon them, and Mr. Gardiner's own government has been equally willing to accept a system which was not forced, and cannot be forced upon them against their will, and for that reason are as much to blame as though they had asked for it. We hope local lodges of the U.F.C., labor unions, women's organizations, and churches too, will rise against the system before it is too late. Not one single Cadet Corp should be allowed to be formed in Saskatchewan.

"The Brains We Trust"

(By Grace McInnis)

Some of us at Ottawa were fortunate enough to be able to see the first presentation of Mr. Irvine's play "The Brains We Trust." Capacity audiences filled the Margaret Eaton Hall in Toronto on March 29th and 30th to see this "drama of Canadian politics." While we are told that all the incidents and characters of the play are imaginary, our imagination insists on identifying the leading characters with those of the actual political scene at Ottawa.

The play centers about an election "at some indefinite but not very distant date in the future." The first act depicts the government-makers at work and provides ample opportunity for Mr. Irvine's penetrating irony which was greatly enjoyed by the audiences. Most of the action takes place at the Socialists Headquarters, a familiar background for the inevitable discussions of tactics and ideals. A bit of broad farce is provided by the "Ladies of the Churches" Sewing Circle .. supposed to be non-partisan!

Well received by both audiences, the play is undoubtedly valuable for propaganda as well as entertainment. Mr. Irvine received a great ovation on both occasions and was called to the stage where he paid tribute to the producer, Mr. Frank E. Hemingway and to the members of the cast. One of the most able and best known members of the C.C.F., Mr. Irvine has made a new and very distinctive contribution to our cause.

Copies of "The Brains We Trust" are now available for the price of 25 cents. Permission for

its public presentation should be obtained from T. Nelson and Sons, Limited, 91 Wellington St. West, Toronto. The fee for each performance is \$2.00.

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In essentials: unity;
In non-essentials: liberty;
In all things: charity.

LIVE AND HELP LIVE!

"Live and let live!" was the cry of the old—
The call of the world when the world was old—
The call of men when they pulled apart—
The call of the race with a chill on the heart.
But "live and help live!" is the cry of the New—
The cry of the world with the Dream shining through—
The cry of the Brother-world rising to birth—
The cry of the Christ for a Comrade-like earth.
—Author unknown.

Isn't it strange how sometimes reading one thing will send one's thought's back through the years? The following in the January 1935 issue of the C.C.F. Research Review:

....."The memory of the public is notoriously short and this, doubtless, is a very good thing for the bankers and financiers. Therefore, lest we forget, let us call to mind just a few of the outstanding "crimes" which have been committed in the name of industry.

The British Empire Steel Corporation, now the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, was a merger of five companies; one was the Dominion Coal Company, having watered stock of \$15,000,000; another was the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, with watered stock of \$25,000,000. When the merger took place common stock was authorized to the extent of \$500,000,000 which was afterwards reduced by one half. The assets of the combined companies, at their highest valuation were less

than \$100,000,000 and on account of the tremendous over-capitalization, the company has undergone several re-organizations, and is undergoing another at the present time.

Montreal Light Heat and Power has watered its stock at various times to the extent of over \$50,000,000. The Canada Cement Company was written up from \$14,000,000 to \$50,000,000. To mention Beauharnois again the promoters were authorized to issue shares to the amount of \$380,000,000 against a development estimated to be worth not more than \$50,000,000. The Imperial Oil Company from which Canadians purchase most of their oil and gasoline, is owned by the Standard Oil Company of Rockefeller fame. On several occasions bonus stock has been issued to hide exorbitant profits. An investment of \$4,000 in 1924 is now worth over \$50,000,000.

This quotation took my mind back to an incident that happened a few years ago.

WATERED MILK

There was a certain man, with a wife and family who was trying to make a living by keeping a few cows and peddling the milk. All went well for a time, and then one day the hand of the law fell upon him, and he was arrested for "watering his milk." This man had a sister-in-law, who was a Sunday school teacher, and one Sunday she came with tears in her eyes, and told us of the dreadful, dishonest thing that her brother-in-law had done, how she felt that she could never hold up her head again, how she would have to resign from the Sunday School. Of course, we cheered her to the best we could, and in time

she forgot her grief.

Now I am wondering if there is a one moral code for the rich and one for the poor? Is it not strange that in the case of the "watered milk" the hand of the law fell heavy upon the wrongdoer, whereas in the case of the "watered stock" honor rather than disgrace seems to fall to the perpetrator? In the case of the "watered milk" the public were charged for value they never received, but is it not also the case with "watered stock"? In order to reap profits, the public is charged that much more for commodities used. Strange too that in the case of "watered milk" relatives were stricken with shame and felt that such conduct could not be square with the teachings of the Master, but in the case of "watered stock", we hear of no relatives grief stricken, apparently they do not try to square their every-day actions with the message they hear on Sunday!

There is also further condemnation for the "watered stock" folk as mentioned in our quotation, inasmuch as they have sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living for their wives and families without recourse to such behavior, whereas our poor "watered" milkman had no other source of income. I am not, of course, denying that the milkman did wrong, but I am of the opinion that the greater wrong to mankind is wrought by the "watered stock" milkman, but maybe I am wrong!

NOW CONTINUING

Our study and discussion of the C.C.F. Preamble of the Manifesto, we come to the question of leisure, having particularly in mind the sentence:

"WHAT WE SEEK IS A PROPER COLLECTIVE ORGANIZATION OF OUR ECONOMIC RESOURCES SUCH AS WILL MAKE POSSIBLE A MUCH GREATER DEGREE OF LEISURE AND A MUCH RICHER INDIVIDUAL LIFE FOR EVERY CITIZEN." We are often told about our wonderful natural resources the surface of which have only been scratched. These wonderful natural resources will still remain whether the C.C.F. or any other Government is in power. Whether they are exploited for the use of all people, or whether the benefits will go to the few remains to be seen, and also whether the electorate are intelligent enough to return the right kind of government.

PROPER PLANNING

Will be necessary to so direct the production, distribution and consumption of supplies that human needs will be supplied with the least amount of effort. In this way by collective organization as planned by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, much wasted effort will be saved, and more time will be left to the worker for leisure. We have got so used to the old idea that man must work to live, that it has practically come to mean with some that man is meant to live to work. If he cannot get work, he is at a loose end, as it were. The whole trouble is that society has never bothered to develop man's capacity to enjoy leisure. Now, we must cut off the old idea of living to work, be satisfied to work only so long as is necessary to satisfy the legitimate needs of society and then turn our thoughts to the enjoyment of our leisure, which if properly developed will enrich and uplift humanity.

RIGHT USE OF LEISURE

Miss M. W. Hughes, principal warden of Ashburne Hall, Manchester University made the following remarks when recently presenting prizes at a school for girls: "It is the business of education, not merely to enable men and women to earn their living but also, after earning it, to enable them to live lives worth living. In these days education for leisure is just about as important as education for daily work.".... Continuing Miss Hughes said that it seemed to her they would have to divide their lives into three parts:

1. The time they gave to working to earn their living, which might be a valuable public service.
2. The time given to recreation which actually meant doing something to recover from the strain of working.
3. The time given to serious leisure which involved service to humanity, and for this purpose they should do their best to enrich their personalities and learn to appreciate those activities in life through which they made the purest, strongest and best friendships.

CIVILIZATION?

Two descriptions of Civilization have been given, one by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, who spoke in Montreal, as follows:

...."We have passed from the era of slavery into the era of capitalism. We have advanced beyond all dreams in inventions, and science but the twelve million unemployed in the United States (and those in Canada too, we might add) have less security than the slaves, the serfs of earlier periods. What kind of reformation do we need? Not another doctrine. I believe any reformation must include basic economic justice. We cannot go on endlessly with wealth unshared side by side with poverty unrelieved. It is breaking down, fading, all over the world. The greatest fortunes of the earth are held by the (so-called) followers of the lowly Jesus of Nazareth, and the greatest expenditures for armies, navies and air forces, amounting to 60 or 70 per cent of the national budgets are made in the leading Christian parliaments."....

And one by John J. Egan in the N.Y. World Telegram, as follows:

...."The Third Degree.
The sweat box.
The whipping post.
Overcrowded prisons.
Prison riots and fires.
Excessive Penalties.
Capital punishment.
Idle land.
Idle labor.
Idle capital.
Poverty.
Ignorance.
Too many laws.
Too little justice.
So this is civilisation, or is it?"....

The evils thus portrayed could be righted if you and I had more leisure to right them, and the will to do so.

MOREOVER

More leisure would enable you and I to develop God-given talents which now lie dormant. How many of our school children under the present system can develop their natural talent for this or that art? During school years what promise there is of musical, poetical, or other artistic talent can only begin to develop, and then when the child leaves school and joins the struggle for existence that early promise is crushed in the majority of cases. Put into operation a common sense system of operating society, and then there will be a chance for these youngsters to develop along artistic lines.

WHEN!

When I have time so many things I'll do
To make life happy and more fair
For those whose lives are crowded now with care;
I'll help to lift them from their low despair—
When I have time.
More leisure combined with a planned economy would certainly sweeten the lives of us all. We would have time to educate ourselves in the wonders of science, would have time to appreciate the beauties of nature, would begin to really live, but, to make this dream come true, you and I, dear

readers, must so educate our fellowmen that they will realize that only by returning to power the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation can life that is fuller and more abundant be made possible. Are you doing your part in the battle?

—xxx—

U.F.C. Local Lodge Notes

SHELL LAKE.—This lodge held a successful whist drive and dance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Clark on March 29th, everyone having a good time. They have had a successful and busy winter. Debates figured in the programs, the meetings having been held in the members' homes. The lodge has not only been successful in bringing the people of a scattered community together during the winter, but the meetings have also been educational, as short talks have been a feature of the meetings.

MORRIS.—The Morris Local Lodge is increasing in membership at every meeting, and has now reached a total of 56. Good results are secured by holding meetings at different points in the vicinity. The next meeting will be at Farina School on April 12th. At the last meeting a discussion took place on the free tuberculin test, and a resolution was also passed urging the U.F.C. lodges to demand the fixing of freight rates on low grade grain to British Columbia at a level which will enable Canadian people to secure Canadian products, instead of being forced to import them from other countries.

SENLAC.—The Senlac Lodge held its monthly meeting on March 12th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Forbes. The president, Mr. Forbes, was in the chair, and made the business part of the evening very brief, in order to leave a sufficient amount of time for Mr. H. J. Benson, who was present from the Central Office. Mr. Benson dealt in detail with the work of the organization, and urged them all to pull one way in order to put the U.F.C. on a sound footing. He also impressed upon the members the necessity of getting the Juniors of the community interested in the work of the association, and eventually forming a Junior Lodge. The lodge has adopted the practice of serving five cent teas in order to cover expenses. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Forbes for her hospitality.

PARK ROYAL.—The regular meeting of the Park Royal lodge was held in the school house on March 11, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Morrison; vice-president, Wm. Walton; secretary T. Anderson.

The lodge took up the question of "Programs for United Farmers", with a special reference to the report recently appearing in the Western Producer, Central having taken issue with the lodge owing to its having been stated that the program was "likely to drive serious minded people out of the organization." The members took the view that to suggest fowl suppers, sleighing, dancing etc., was to encourage it on such a scale that it might turn the organization from its real purpose. It was held that the purpose of the U.F.C. was to remove the cause of misery, and not to relieve it. The report states that while the members of the lodge are not getting "all the education they want," they believe that through their contact with each other and the rest of the organization are beginning to understand something of the problems they and the rest of humanity have to contend with, and feel their responsibility accordingly.

—xxx—

DRUMHELLER, Alta., April 7.—Split in the Alberta social credit movement appears imminent on heels of Calgary convention of the Aberhart organization. A call for secession of the Drumheller association by constituency president, has been made, claiming dictatorship and absence of Douglas principles.

LITERATURE

THE FORCES OF RECONSTRUCTION, by Wm Irvine,	
M.P. Postpaid	.10
CO-OPERATION or CATASTROPHE, by William Irvine	
M.P. Postpaid	.10
A PLEA FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, postpaid	.10
SOCIALISM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, postpaid	.05
THE GOLDEN RULE OR THE RULE OF GOLD, ppd. ..	.15
By Hector Roberge	
LAND OF THE SOVIETS, by G. H. Williams, postpaid ..	.25
C.C.F. MEETING POSTERS in Blank, 100 postpaid ..	1.00
THE CASE FOR SOCIALISM, by Fred Henderson, ppd. ..	.28
REPRINTS FROM HANSARD, each 6c; dozen	.60
CANADA'S PARLIAMENTARY MACHINE, each ppd. ..	.05
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YOUTH'S FORUM

Conducted by Clifford Peet, 116 La urier Avenue, Yorkton
The Leaders of tomorrow are the Youth of today, Be prepared.

C.C.Y.M. ORGANIZES IN QUEBEC

The Verdun unit of the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement, the first C.C.Y.M. club in the Province of Quebec, staged a big youth rally on Sunday, March 10 in Verdun.

The speakers were Joe Round, provincial organizer for the C.C.Y.M. in Quebec, and Dr. J. Stanley Allan, professor of natural science at Sir George Williams' College, and chairman of the organizing committee of the Montreal Federated Youth Council.

Mr. Round, in his address traced the development of the industrial system from the inception of the machine age to the present day, laying particular stress on the fact that while the system of capitalism had solved the problem of scarcity by developing mass production, it had failed completely to solve the problem of distribution. He cited instances of the inadequacy of the capitalistic system, by relating stories of the conditions in the relief camps for single men and by showing how commodities of all kinds were being destroyed to produce an artificial scarcity in order to boost prices, while at the same time, thousands upon thousands of Canadians are barely receiving enough food and clothing to subsist at all.

Dr. Allen, following Mr. Round described fully what was entailed in an application of the solution of the C.C.F. to the country's problems. He followed an amusing course through the history of the recurring depressions of the capitalistic system and showed how nonsensical any talk of reform was. He compared capitalism to a big pet dog, which he said was really a wolf in disguise standing close to Mr. Bennett's side. The prime minister stroked his pet and confided that "you've been a good friend to me, and I'll stick by you to the last, old fellow" then proceeded to clip, manicure and adorn his pet with ribbons to further complete the disguise of his wolfish appearance.

During the interval between the two addresses the eyes of the audience were opened wide when young Bernard Muscovitch, a young boy representing the children's organization — the "Red Falcons" — was introduced and told about his club.

Printed cards and pencils were distributed among the listeners upon which they were requested to indicate their interest in the C.C.Y.M. The returns were extremely encouraging and the group is left with a large number of future members to bring into line. (New Commonwealth.)

ACTION IN EAST YORK (Toronto)

"Forming a guard in front of a house occupied by Comrade Medlon, of the East York Workers' Association, Saturday morning, members of the East York C.C.Y.M. group prevented a threatened eviction.

The bailiff, arriving at the house, looked at the guard, and merely asked Medlon to pack up and leave. The crowd, led by the C.C.Y.M., stated that no such thing would be done as long as they were on the scene.

After the bailiff had conferred with the township relief officer, it was decided that no further action would be taken and Medlon was left in possession of his home." (Youth in Revolt)

MORE ABOUT THE YORKTON STRIKE

Last week we mentioned that two C.C.Y.M.'ers in Yorkton had been arrested for their activities in connection with the Yorkton strike. On Thursday, March 21, they were brought up for preliminary hearing. After hearing the prosecution evidence, the presiding magistrate dismissed the case thus vindicating our comrades. The action of the provincial executive of the C.C.Y.M. in endorsing the strike is indeed commendable. In this connection, Jack King, our provincial secretary

wrote to all units as follows:

Comrades:
We are writing you at this time to inform you of the situation which has arisen at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, where the unemployed have gone on strike because of inadequate relief and wretched conditions on relief work. This city was able to reduce its bank borrowings last year by \$25,000; yet the relief schedules are the lowest in the province and relief recipients have been forced to work out their relief at 25c an hour.

Three members of the C.C.F. were arrested for participation in the strike. It should be pointed out that these men were arrested for endeavoring to better their own conditions and the conditions of their fellow workers.

The nature of the charges and the justice which the men have on their side, makes it our duty to support them. (see resolutions Nos. 4, 5 and 6 which were passed at the Regina C.C.Y.M. convention in October)

Your secretary-treasurer is going to Yorkton to speak at a mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, March 20th, protesting the arrest of these men and demanding their release. He will speak in his capacity as a member of the C.C.F., provincial executive and at the same time will be representing the C.C.Y.M., Saskatchewan section.

The grave character of the emergency and the fact that these conditions exist in cities all over Canada, makes it necessary for us to act quickly. Get your executive together and send letters or telegrams of protest to the mayor of Yorkton and the premier of Saskatchewan. We must stand behind the unemployed workers.

Yours fraternally,
C.C.Y.M., Saskatchewan section
(sgd) Jack G. King,
Provincial sec-treas.

FROM FROBISHER

Mr. Clifford Peet,
Yorkton, Sask.
Dear Sir:
Enclosed find a copy of a letter which we have sent to the provincial secretary of the C.C.Y.M., which we ask you to have published in the North Star.

Thanking you, we are,
Yours truly,
(sgd) Ray C. Lapp,
Sec-treas. Frobisher C.C.Y.M.
Jack G. King,
Sec-treas. C.C.Y.M., S.S.

Dear Sir:
Your letter of the 19th inst. to hand re Yorkton district.

As secretary of the local C.C.Y.M. unit I have been instructed to communicate with you as follows: Since we believe that it will in no way benefit the cause of the C.C.F. to become involved in the strike now in progress in Yorkton we can not support you in this undertaking. Neither do we believe it to be the duty of the provincial executive to champion the cause of any members of the C.C.F. who become involved with the law.

Can you feature either of the old parties doing this? And the C.C.F. has demonstrated itself to nothing more or less than another political party with socialistic principles.

We wish it to be understood that we are in accord with the demands of these relief recipients who are at present striking in Yorkton, but we do not approve of the provincial secretary's action.

We do not think it fair to the many socialists who have allied themselves with the cause of the C.C.F., that any members who become involved in communistic violence to publish the fact that they are members of the federation thereby harming the cause.

When this unit was formed the Constitution was adopted in its form as sent out by the provincial secretary, that is without resolutions four, five and six, enclosed in your letter. This unit cannot see its way clear to adopt certain of these clauses, viz: five and six. Therefore we cannot support the provincial secretary's action which we believe to be taken under authority of clause five. It is

our opinion that this clause will drive from our ranks many socialists who would otherwise support the movement.

We would also like to call your attention to another matter, namely: the use of the word "comrade" in your correspondence. This term it appears to us savors much of communism and we believe it would be to our advantage to stop using it.

We wish to thank you for the copy of "The Voice of Youth". We are not subscribing to the paper because we do not feel it to be representative of the sentiments of the C.C.Y.M., as a whole. The contributors it appears are mostly Regina members with strong communistic leanings. As a good deal of the matter is "couched" in the language of Communistic "rags" which come to hand. We are all striving for the establishment of a new social order and in our opinion such communistic sentiments should be suppressed as they do the movement more harm than good.

Hoping that you will give these matters your immediate attention and acquaint us with the results.

Fraternally yours,
(sgd) Ray C. Lapp,
Sec-treas. Frobisher CCYM

—It is indeed regrettable that misunderstandings should have arisen over the action taken by our provincial secretary in a time of crisis. As a member of the provincial executive of the C.C.Y.M., I feel that I must voice my support of the provincial secretary's action. As a socialist I cannot do otherwise. As a matter of fact our secretary would have been negligent in his duty, if he had not acted as he did. Resolutions passed at the last C.C.Y.M. provincial convention completely justify his action.

In regard to the arrest of the three picketers (of whom two were C.C.Y.M.'ers), we might point out that the very charges laid constitute a negation of the rights inherent in British countries, to picket. It was not a question of championing the causes of persons who had become involved with the law, but a question as to whether picketing is within the law. It is perfectly legal in all British countries. Of course, we in Yorkton acquainted with the circumstances of the case, knew that the charges were baseless.

In regard to resolutions 4, 5 and 6, I might point out that these resolutions were fully discussed and passed at our provincial convention. They are not a part of the constitution, but they are binding upon all units until amended or repealed by a regular constituted provincial C.C.Y.M. convention. They are contained in the minutes of the convention, a copy of which is in the hands of the secretary of each unit.

As for the use of the term "comrade," all I can say is that all Socialists have always used this term. I can see no objection to it.

In this connection I recall the objection raised in the recent election campaign in California. Certain reactionary elements attacked Upton Sinclair because his followers (Democrats) called him Comrade Sinclair. I myself heard a member of the American Legion defend the term, a man who was a general in France. He said, "When in France, we did not hesitate to call the other boys 'comrade' and I contend that if this term was good enough for the soldier boys in France, it is good enough for me. I am happy to be supporting a man who is a real comrade to all."

I wish it to be clearly understood that the above is written by myself as a member of the Provincial C.C.Y.M., executive and not in my capacity as Forum editor. We shall welcome expressions on this and other subjects through this column.

FROM KELLIHER (Newhaven unit)

A meeting of the Newhaven unit of the C.C.Y.M., was held in Newhaven school on Wednesday, March 20. Four new members were signed, making a total of 28. A discussion on the second chapter of "The Case for Socialism" proved very interesting. After the distribution of some literature among the members, the meeting was adjourned. After the

meeting a bridge drive was held, being much enjoyed by all present.

The Newhaven C.C.Y.M. unit hold meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

FROM LISIEUX

This progressive unit again comes to bat with a real list of news items:

George Reinohl was the winner of the draw for a six month free subscription to the "North Star" at our last dance March 18. At every entertainment held in the C.C.Y.M. Hall under the auspices of the C.C.Y.M. an admission prize is given free, those paying admission receive a numbered ticket, and after the collection is made, a draw is held and the holder of the lucky ticket gets a six month or a yearly subscription (based on the amount of the collection) to the "North Star", "C. C.F. Research Review" or "Voice of Youth" according to the wishes of the winner.

The secretary of the unit has decided to accept chickens, butter, eggs or meat in payment of subscriptions to the "North Star", "C. C.F. Research Review" or "Voice of Youth" and also for C.C.Y.M. and C.C.F. membership fees, in cases where a person is unable to contribute in cash.

On Thursday March 21st, a special meeting was held owing to the situation resulting from the Yorkton strike and it was unanimously decided to write a letter of protest to the mayor of Yorkton and the premier of the province for the immediate release of the strikers arrested.

We have had 3 meetings of the educational class already for the study of "The Case for Socialism" and it is proceeding forward very nicely and very interestingly, their being between 15 and 20 attending regularly, and with better weather and good roads this number should be doubled—in any event, we will continue to fight for the right to live.

It has been decided to have a softball club in the spring.

Our semi-annual meeting will be held on Monday, April 22 when the club will re-organize and a new election of the executive will take place.

Next Week—

"Tell Me How to Speak", continued.

"The Study Course", further books that are recommended by the provincial executive. A number of fiction books are recom-

mended. A supplement to the study course will be issued from time to time.

—xxx—

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4 lb. tin

39c

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Glass

10c

News From The Constituencies

A very successful dance was held in the community hall, Eldred, Sask., recently, in aid of the C.C.F. local fund, thirty dollars being taken.

On April 3, a C.C.F. banquet was held in the hall at Eston.

Two hundred and fifty people sat down to an excellent repast provided by the ladies of the club, music was supplied by the Eston band.

At a meeting held later to hear M. J. Coldwell, provincial leader of the C.C.F., and S. Hantleman, M.L.A., the hall was crowded to capacity. It was a red-letter day at Eston.

xxx

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Must Disclose Ownership

OTTAWA, April 6—A bill for the purpose of forcing news-
papers to register and publish cer-
tificates of ownership, which was
sponsored by T. L. Church, (Cons.
Toronto East) was passed in the
House of Commons.

Mr. Church, in speaking in sup-
port of the bill, stated that Eng-
lish and American publishers
were compelled to disclose their
identities and ownership and that
there was no more imperative
time than today for need of it.
He stated that it would tend to
bring about greater freedom of the
press since it would unveil the
secrecy surrounding those who
use the press to advocate Cana-
dian policies through which they
stand to gain.

xxx

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Footwear

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JOE TAKACS

Relief Camp Strikers Willing to Bum

VANCOUVER, April 6. — Some
300 relief camp strikers who have
already reached Vancouver have
started a street campaign to col-
lect funds for their own neces-
sities after the Vancouver city coun-
cil refused to provide them with
food and shelter. About 800 oth-
er strikers are still on their way
to the coast.

Alderman C. E. Tisdall, acting
mayor, told a delegation repre-
senting the strikers who left their
relief camps to protest against
what they contend were "unsatis-
factory conditions," that the city
had clearly warned them before
the strike date it would give them
no help if they came in.

PENSION FUND FOR FIREMEN

Edmonton, April 8—(C.N.S.)—
Proposing a two per cent tax per
annum on the premiums or de-
posits received or collected by all
fire insurance companies doing
business within the confines of
the province of Alberta, this mon-
ey to be paid for the creation,
maintenance and replenishment of
fire department relief and pen-
sion fund, a delegation of fire
fighters waited on the provincial
government Tuesday.

xxx

HITLERISM FAILS IN DANZIG

DANZIG, Polish Corridor, April
8—The Nazis failed to poll a two-
thirds majority in the Sunday vot-
ing in Danzig, which was neces-
sary to create a dictatorship and
thereby unite the free city with
Germany. They polled only 59.1
per cent of the total vote, being
short by 17,594 votes.

Over 90 per cent of the eligible
electors voted. The Nazis brought
seven thousand voters from
abroad to help their cause.

It was the first rebuff Naziism
received since the advent of Hit-
ler to power. The voting was for
the purpose of electing members
to the Volkstag or lower house
of the Free City.

The following figures, subject
to rechecking, give the votes poll-
ed:

Nazis: 148,272; Socialists 39,
772; Centre Catholics 32,958; Ger-
man Nationals 10,671; (Polish
Party 8,756; Communists 8,268.

Hepburn Government Invalidates Quebec Power Contracts

TORONTO, April 5.—Further ac-
tion in connection with Quebec
power purchase contracts was
"purely a matter for Ontario to
decide for herself," said Premier
Mitchell Hepburn. "Ontario's
credit is not at stake."

The rumpus in financial circles
was caused by the Hepburn Gov-
ernment introducing a bill in the
Ontario Legislature declaring the
Quebec power contracts "illegal,
void and unenforceable."

Mr. Hepburn's advice to those
affected by the repudiation was:
"we're not going to budge one
iota, and they can howl their
heads off. We either stand on our
policy or Ontario industry goes.
The government has no alterna-
tive."

The Dominion Government is
closely studying the matter.

xxx

Campaign Commences

The C.C.F. Study Clubs at
Chiceland, Rul School, Blue Fox
and Mossy Glen are having a
dance at Chiceland in two weeks.
The report states: "We have de-
cided to give the head of every
family a three month subscription
to the North Star. It will be a
good thing for our cause to get
the North Star in our district.
Send 75 of your subscription re-
ceipts for that night as we ex-
pect a big crowd."

xxx

C.C.Y.M. Notes

Freemont C.C.Y.M. met recently
at the home of Mr. Nollit, Jr. An
interesting and instructive talk
was given by Mr. Nollit, who is
one of our outstanding members
of the C.C.F. in this constituency.
The club will sponsor a dance in
the near future.

The young people south of
Hodgeville recently formed a
local unit of the C.C.Y.M. Miss
Lindquist of Swift Current, gave
an address on March 25th, on the
aim and meaning of the C.C.Y.M.
Twenty four members are enrol-
led at present. The following are
officers of the lodge: John P.
Hanbrick, president; Evelyn F.
Rutherford, vice president; Flo-
rence G. Gross, secretary; Har-
old Raw, treasurer.

xxx

Milk By-Law Sparks Fly

Prince Albert.—When it was
proposed to introduce by-law No.
8 of 1935, a by-law to regulate the
sale of milk and milk products,
it was immediately objected to by
Ald. Dent on the grounds that it
was not on file.

Ald. Lacroix objected, stating
he should have some knowledge
of what he was voting on. He
could see the by-law having two
readings and then snap it through
on the third reading. Ald. Musk
thought it should be in the alder-
men's hands.

Ald. Dent, in speaking against
the motion, stated it was the first
time in five and a half years he
had been asked to vote on any-
thing that was not on file.

Peace was restored when Ald.
Musk was assured the by-law
would be in the aldermen's hands
during the coming week.

Appointment of Federal Comm. Recommended by Price Spreads Report

OTTAWA, April 8—A recom-
mendation to create a Federal
trade and industry commission
composed of five members to be
appointed by the Government
and to function under the direc-
tion of the Prime Minister was
the highlight of the report by the
Royal Commission on Price
Spreads and Mass Buying soon to
be published.

The commission should be con-
structed as the Board of Railway
Commissioners and its functions
as recommended, would be:

To administer the Combines
Act; to regulate monopolies
where competition cannot or
should not be restored; to sanc-
tion and supervise agreements
on price control and production;
and to prohibit unfair competitive
practices.

A Livestock Board should be
also created, it is recommended,
with powers to supervise all
phases of the livestock industry.

xxx

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern

Please take notice that B. P.
Warne has no further connection
with the "North Star" directly or
indirectly as from March 19th,
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vass or collect on our behalf.

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PROPOSE CHANGE IN VOTING SYSTEM

OTTAWA, April 8—A bill to
establish the transferable voting
system in Alberta and Saskatche-
wan is to be introduced into Par-
liament by W. A. Beynon, (Cons.,
Moose Jaw).

The move is to be accepted by
the Government, it is reported,
and the Dominion Elections Act
amended accordingly for the two
provinces only.

Under the proposed new system
electors would mark their ballots
not with an X, but by numbers,
placing the number 1 opposite
their first choice and the number
2 opposite the candidate of their
second choice.

xxx

NOTICE

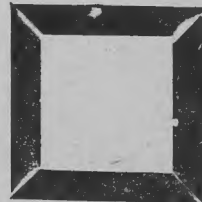
"Canadian Money," a study of
banking and currency in the
Dominion, with some reference to
controversies of the day, by Fran-
cis A. Carman, is a very useful
and instructive booklet, now out
of print.

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IF AN X

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